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09/335,268	06/17/1999	JOHN S. HENDRICKS	026880.00020	6270

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EXAMINER	
PAULA, CESAR B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/10/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/335,268	HENDRICKS, JOHN S.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 October 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10,13-17,19-21,23-50 and 52-82* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *1-10, 30-39, and 59-73* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *13-17,19-21,23-29,40-50,52-58 and 74-82* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *1/31, 8, 10/07*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 10/17/2007.

This action is made Final.

2. In the amendment, claim 18 is canceled. Claims 1-10, 30-39, and 59-73 are withdrawn from consideration. Claims 13-17, 19-21, 23-29, 40-50, 52-58 and 74-82 are pending in the case. Claims 13, 20, 28, 40, 42, 49, and 57 are independent claims.

Priority

3. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 120 is acknowledged CIP of 08/160281, **filed on 12/2/93.**

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The IDSs filed on 1/31, 8/1, and 10/11/2007 have been considered by the Examiner. However, the information disclosure statement filed on 1/31/2007 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

5. The information disclosure statement filed 1/31/2007 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because the IDS is replete with errors, such as missing

author, publication date, source, page #, duplicate entries, no copies, etc. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Drawings

6. The drawings filed on 6/17/1999 have been approved by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 13, 15-17, 19, 40-42, 44-48, and 74-75 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kuno et al, hereinafter Kuno (Pat. # 5,467,102, 11/14/95, continuation filed on 8/31/93).

Regarding independent claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, or spread out flat with the screens not touching each other, and turning one of the display screens off— *an electronic book, and a viewer having a plurality of hardware screens, each capable of being physically and electrically attached to each other in a plurality of geometric configurations and separated from each other so as not to be in contact with each other, connected and disconnected; receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least one page; determining the number of hardware screens currently attached in viewer* -- (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 28-67).

Moreover, Kuno discloses the display of a document on the screens A and B of the notebook-- *formatting the selected page for display on the screens of the viewer; providing the selected page for display across the screens of the viewer* (col.4, lines36-67, col.6, lines 1-67, col.7, lines 31-col.8, line28, fig.7-8).

Claim 15 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 13, Kuno discloses the widescreen display of a document across the two screens as a single display (col.7, lines 15-31). In other words, the document objects that are displayed in one screen are magnified, and displayed across the two screens.

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 13, Kuno discloses the display of a document pages on both screens separately (col.6, lines 1-67). In other words, using this mode when in the widescreen mode, would reduce the object to be displayed in one of the screens instead of both screens.

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Kuno teaches the display of a document pages on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off, and on depending on the mode desired by the user (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-col.4, line 10, col.5, line 35-col.6, line 67).

Claims 40-42, 44-48 are directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claims 13, 15, 13, 15-19 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 74, which depends on claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off—*variable number of screens* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

Regarding claim 75, which depends on claim 74, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes

it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off—*variable number of screens* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 20-21, 23, 25-29, 49-50, 52, 54-58, and 76-82 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas et al, hereinafter Lucas (Pat. # 5,499,330, 3/12/96, filed on 9/17/93), in view of Cassorla et al, hereinafter Cassorla (Pat. # 5,146,552, 9/8/92, filed on 2/28/90).

3

Regarding independent claim 20, Lucas discloses the selections by a user of one or more documents, and the simultaneous display of multiple and distinct documents, which contain strings, images, etc,--*the displaying step includes displaying the content from at least one of the plurality of the information sources as an inset image within the displayed portion of the* document-- on a screen or viewer, in accordance with the user selections. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at*

least a portion and content from an information source -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-67, col.10, lines 20-col.11, line 17, fig.3).

Moreover, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN—*information source via a network* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *an electronic book.* However, Cassorla teaches the highlighting, and annotating electronic books, which contain (col.3, lines 7-35). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, and Cassorla, because Lucas teaches the organization of documents in an intuitive way (col. 1, lines 31-54). This would provide the benefit of allowing a user to read the electronic book in a more effective fashion using a display method that is more intuitive.

Claim 21 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 22, Lucas teaches the moving, and displaying of the document objects or pieces of paper in a screen(col.10, lines 29-50).

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the displaying of document objects or pieces of paper in a tiled fashion—*side-by-side* (col.10, lines 29-67, fig. 3-4).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects—*information source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, fig.1, 3-4). In other words, the user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*reversing a position of the displayed portion.*

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects—*information source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col.4, lines 3-9,fig.1, 3-4). In other words, the user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*receiving a video signal as the content from the information source* to display the document objects as commanded by the user.

Regarding independent claim 28, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images—*inset image*-- on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a page and content from the plurality of information sources* --

for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9, col.10, lines 20-col.11, line 17, fig.3).

Lucas discloses the selections by a user of one or more documents, and the simultaneous display of multiple and distinct documents, which contain strings, images, etc,--*the displaying step includes displaying the content from at least one of the plurality of the information sources as an inset image within the displayed portion of the* document-- on a screen or viewer, in accordance with the user selections. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a portion and content from an information source* -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-67, col.10, lines 20-col.11, line 17, fig.3).

Moreover, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. The user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*display a portion of the page otherwise concealed by the inset image*. Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *an electronic book.* However, Cassorla teaches the highlighting, and annotating electronic books (col.3, lines 7-35). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, and Cassorla, because Lucas teaches the organization of documents in an intuitive way (col. 1, lines 31-54). This would provide the benefit of allowing a user to read the electronic book in a more effective fashion using a display method that is more intuitive.

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 28, Lucas teaches the moving, and displaying of the document objects, such as scanned images or pieces of paper in a screen(col. 1, lines 50-54, col.10, lines 29-50). In other words, the image and the document object is moved to a new location by the user, and displayed by the computer.

Claims 49-50, 52, and 54-58 are directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claims 20-21, 23, and 25-29 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 76, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. The user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*display a portion of the page otherwise concealed by the inset image*.

Regarding claim 77, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN—*text from an additional electronic source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4).

Regarding claim 78, which depends on claim 77, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Regarding claim 79, which depends on claim 77, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints for defining parent-child relationships-*linking*-- among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Claims 80-82 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 77-79 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

11. Claims 14, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Kuno et al, hereinafter Kuno (Pat. # 5,467,102, 11/14/95, continuation filed on 8/31/93), in view of Failla (USPat.# 5,128,662, 7/7/1992, as disclosed on pto-892 mailed on 4/13/2006).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B). Kuno fails to explicitly disclose: *formatting the page for display on three screens.* However, Failla teaches a display made up of at least four screens (col.6, lines 12-67. fig.2, 16-17). It would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use three screens, because Failla discloses making it easy to read documents presented on the screens (col.2 , lines 20-67).

Claim 43 is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claim 14, and therefore is similarly rejected.

12. Claims 24, and 53 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas, in view of Cassorla, and further in view of Technology Update, WORDPERFECT CORPORATION INTRODUCES WORDPERFECT 6.0 FOR DOS, http://www.nfbnet.org/files/word_processing/WP60.TXT, 3/24/1993, hereinafter Worperfect 6.

Regarding independent claim 24, the limitations are directed towards the limitations of claim 20, and therefore are similarly rejected. However, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, which contain strings, and images, on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least one page* -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9). Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *wrapping around the displayed content from the at least one of the plurality of information sources.* However, Wordperfect 6 teaches automatically wrapping images around text (page 2, parag.5, page 4, parag.5). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, Cassorla, and Wordperfect 6 to wrap text around objects inserted into the document

contents, because of all the reasons found in Wordperfect 6, including wrapping text powerfully around an image object (pages 1-2, 4. This would have allowed a user to present easily objects together with text in a document.

Claim 53 is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claim 24, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13-17, 9, 40, 42, 49, 57, 41, 44-48, 50-52, 54-55, 58, 14, 43, 74-82 have been considered but are not persuasive.

14. The Applicants indicate concerning claims 13, 40, and 42 that Kuno, Lucas, Cassorla, Failla, and Wordperfect fail to teach an electronic book having hardware screens capable of being physically and electrically attached to and separated from each other in geometric configurations and separated from each other so as not to be in contact with each other (pages 1-2). The Examiner disagrees, because Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch or hinge mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, or spread out flat with the screens not touching each other, and turning one of the display screens off— *an electronic book, and a viewer having a plurality of hardware screens, each capable of being physically and electrically attached to each other in a plurality of geometric configurations and separated from each other so as not to be in contact with each other, connected and disconnected; receiving a request from*

the subscriber for displaying at least one page; determining the number of hardware screens currently attached in viewer -- (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 28-67).

Regarding claims 20, 24, 28, 49, 53, and 57, the Applicants indicate that Kuno, Lucas, Cassorla, Failla, and Wordperfect do not teach simultaneously displaying on a viewer a selected portion of an electronic book and content from a plurality of separate information sources (pages 3-4). The Examiner disagrees, because Lucas discloses the selections by a user of one or more documents, and the simultaneous display of multiple and distinct documents, which contain strings, images, etc,--*the displaying step includes displaying the content from at least one of the plurality of the information sources as an inset image within the displayed portion of the* document-- on a screen or viewer, in accordance with the user selections. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a portion and content from an information source* -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-67, col.10, lines 20-col.11, line 17, fig.3). The displayed document come from various formatted files, which are then selected and displayed on windows.

The remaining claims are rejected at least based on the rationale included above.

Conclusion

15. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair. Should you have any questions about

access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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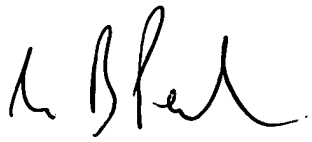
Or faxed to:

- **(571)-273-8300** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)



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